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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 204.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Thiers' Peace Mission

FAILS WITH ENGLAND,

That Power Refusing

TO OFFER MEDIATION!

Russia and Austria

EXPECTED TO INTERCEDE!

Germany and the Republic.

PEACE WILL BE NEGOTIATED

Only with the Empress Regent

AND LEGISLATIVE BODIES

When Paris is Taken!

TERMS OF PEACE CONCLUDED,

Napoleon will be Released,

AND FRANCE FREE TO ACT!

NO DEFINITE NEWS

From the German Armies!

DIRECT COMMUNICATION

Between Paris and London

CUT OFF TUESDAY NIGHT!

Skirmishing With Uhlans!

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES!

The Forests Burning!

NEWS FROM STRASBURG.

BAZAINE STILL HOLDS OUT!

His Escape Anticipated!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

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It is reported the Government will anticipate the date of constituent assembly.

Ulrich, at Strasburg, is at the last extremity, but still resists.

It is officially affirmed the General Commanding at Laon had orders to resist to the last, to be ordered the citadel blown up.

It is reported that Russia, Prussia and Austria are about to unite against Prussia, if she insists on annexing French territory at Lyons. The Committee of Public Safety still acting independently of the Government.

Direct communication by the Northern line was cut off before Paris.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Times.]

GRAND REVIEW OF TROOPS IN PARIS BY GEN. TROCHU.

PARIS, September 14.—The review of the Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile by Gen. Trochu, which was to take place on Queen's Garde Nationale were for the most part in new uniforms. The troops were drawn up on the Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph and Madeline. The Mobiles were mostly in blouses. The enthusiasm was immense. Ladies crowded around the troops and put bouquets in the muzzles of their guns. At the head of one company marched the wooden-legged veterans, decorated with medals of the Russian campaign. A large proportion of the Mobiles are armed with the old fashioned musket.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIId DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIIth DISTRICT.
BENEZETTE McJUNKIN.
STATE SENATOR.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
D. F. WHITE, Sewickley.
JOHN M. KNOX, Pittsburgh.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
JOHN S. ROSS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES G. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
PROTHONOTARY.
JOSEPH ROSS, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER.
JOHN A. SCOTT, Allegheny.
CORONER.
J. G. WEST, Pittsburgh.
JURY COMMISSIONER.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr., Robinson Township.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin township.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 53f@53f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114@114.

THE FIRST ELECTION in Wyoming Territory took place in 1869. There was then a Democratic majority of 1,436 in an aggregate poll of 5,386 votes. The returns at present give the Republicans a majority of about 300, in the election of William T. Jones as Delegate to Congress. A Republican gain of about 1,500.

THE *Sunday World* asserts that James H. Hopkins, Democratic nominee for Congress, was in his youth, observed to resemble William Shakspeare. If this be true we are afraid that the gentlemen has made a sad mistake in choosing the boards at Washington on which to make his *debut*. His Democratic friends, to console him for his defeat in October, should buy him a frame house on Butchers Run, and christen that Run, "the Avon."

THE *Commercial* takes us to task for showing that those named as leaders voted for Mr. Walton. It argues from this that Walton's chances are good. Perhaps! But this was not *the* point. The *Commercial* has declined as usual to stand face to face with its own assertions. How does it happen that the very men that sheet has been slandering for weeks voted for the pet Reformist, and the *Convention* refused to nominate him. We leave that question to the *Commercial* for the balance of its short life.

WE ARE INFORMED that the quatrain from Heine, quoted by the *Freiheits Freund* in the article, a translation of which we published yesterday, was not correct. The lines are to be found in Heine's poem *Jetzt wohin* and read thus in the original:

"Noch es conquiret mich ein Land
Wo die menschen Tabak kauen.
Wo sie ohne Kenntniss bauen
Wo sie haben[sic] spanen:

Or, roughly rendered in English:

"Yet fenced by me is the land
Where by men tobacco's chewn;
Where their heart without a hing
And spit without spittoon.

OUR readers will find elsewhere an interesting letter from our intelligent correspondent at Butler describing the joyous reception by the citizens of the news of the nomination of Ebenezer McJunkin, Esq., for the next Congressional term in the Twenty-third District. The more Mr. McJunkin becomes known in other parts of the district the more he will be esteemed, and his eminent qualifications appreciated, as at Butler where no man stands higher or is more loved by his neighbors as well for his purity of life as for his distinguished abilities.

THE following are the nominees for Congress in Ohio:

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	Gen. R. B. Hayes.	M. Sayler.
2	Gen. A. McDowell.	J. D. Campbell.
3	Gen. J. A. Garfield.	J. P. Hoffinger.
4	Gen. R. P. Spaulding.	J. Cable.
5	Gen. John A. Smith.	L. W. Denver.
6	Gen. Jacob Ambrose.	R. E. Jewett.
7	Gen. Jacob Foster.	H. H. Dickenson.
8	Gen. Jacob Foster.	No nomination.
9	Gen. Jacob Foster.	Judge Lotter.
10	Gen. Thos. Brown.	Gen. Jno. Trump.
11	Gen. Thos. Brown.	C. W. Morgan.
12	Gen. Thos. Brown.	L. K. Critchfield.
13	Gen. Thos. Brown.	C. Cartwright.
14	Gen. J. Ambrose.	R. E. Chambers.
15	Gen. J. Ambrose.	No nomination.
16	Gen. J. M. Connell.	Gen. J. Mahoney.
17	Gen. J. A. Garfield.	No nomination.

WE GIVE to our readers a list of the States which hold elections this fall. Maine has already rolled in, with a Republican triumph. Even the first district, where the test fight was made, Lynch, Republican, has been elected:

Maine	Sept. 12	Louisiana	Nov.
Vermont	Oct. 4	Arkansas	"
Florida	" 3	New York	" 8
Kansas	" 11	Maryland	"
Iowa	" 11	Massachusetts	"
Nebraska	" 11	Illinois	"
West Virginia	" 11	Michigan	"
Colorado	Nov.	New Jersey	" 8
Missouri	" 8	South Carolina	"
Texas	" 8	Wisconsin	"

The time for holding the elections in Georgia and Texas has not been determined.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY first tried to disunite the Union, and having failed in that, now claim the suffrages of the people on account of their pre-eminent integrity and patriotism. In Delaware State they nominated a man who deemed it meet to speak of Senator Revels as a busy negro. In Louisiana the Democratic Convention passed a resolution to unite on one man without regard to race or color. But, unfortunately, they added another clause setting forth that the colored man might rest assured, that the Democracy will ever continue to live up to the grand principles that have so long characterized it. We are inclined to think that not only the loyal whites, but Louisiana negroes also, have had about as much of these "grand principles that have so long characterized" the Democratic party, as they want.

THE CAMPAIGN IN FLORIDA is bitter and vindictive. A Lieutenant-Governor, member of Congress, Legislative Assembly, and half the Senate are to be elected on the first Tuesday of November.

The Democracy is headed by Ex Gov. Walker, and he in the usual true Democratic style, reads the Democratic ticket most against the State Administration. One of the Ex-Governor's powerful auxiliaries is Capt. Dyke, at present the editor of the *Floridian*, but formerly commander of a rebel battery at Andersonville.

Let us look at these two Democrats for a moment. Walker starts off by saying that while Governor he "never stole anything." But Walker was Register of the State Land Office previous to being Governor, and during the time he was in that office some $200,000, which had been received by the old Government for lands, fell in some very mysterious manner been deserted. Not one dollar was found in the Treasury when the Republican Government came in.

This same Walker wanted Governor Reed to pardon him on the Supreme Bench, which being refused, Walker became the Governor's most bitter enemy.

Captain Dyke was Wirtz's assistant to keep our poor fellows in Andersonville prison. To starve them with hunger, and murder them with exposure. He, being Government printer, brought in a bill for Governor Reed to sanction, for over one thousand dollars, when he was only entitled to not more than one hundred dollars. The Governor refused to do so, and this raised Dyke's ire, and he and his worthy confrère are the two pure minded men to read an indictment against the Republican party.

IF THE PRUSSIANS come close to Paris, what is to happen? A million of men can not so invest the city as to completely cut off communication with the outer world, the city provisioned as it now is can stand a siege of nine or ten weeks, unless it should be taken by assault. The French are, if we can believe what is telegraphed to us, thoroughly aroused and embittered, determined to defend their beloved capital to the bitter end. The trouble is, we can not always believe what we hear. We do not know that Paris is in the hands of none but Frenchmen: we are not sure that it is not, on the contrary, full of Republicans and Orleanists and Imperialists, and without union and harmony, France is as weak as with them Germany is powerful. We hear no cry from France but "never surrender," and the loudest cry is heard furthest, but the loud criers are frequently not the great doers, and the quiet, hard-working middle classes may after all demand peace and secure it. But this peace must be such an one as France, humbled yet still great and noble, can accept. The conqueror must not venture too far. He has a right to make great demands, but there must be a reasonable limit to them. Even a rat, when brought to bay, will defend himself, and France is no rat. We believe the French people are willing to ignore those fanatics who shout out "No surrender"—they themselves being out of personal danger,—and to submit to humiliation, but never to disgrace. If pushed to such an extreme as that, we do not think that even the needle-gun, the discipline, the enthusiasm of the conquering armies could save them from the deeper ate, impetuous fury of an outraged people in defence of their honor.

As matters now appear to stand, it rests with the King of Prussia to decide whether he will secure a reasonably grand result to the wonderful achievements of the German armies, or, by demanding too much, confront his legions with a new enemy, and such an one, as the history of all peoples has shown, that no armies are able to conquer, an enemy desperate and courageous, scouting at death, and devoid of all ideas and impulses saving those of patriotism and revenge. We have seen what the French people, indifferent and disunited, could not do, let us hope that we shall be spared the spectacle of what they can do, desperate and with a single mind.

WHO ARE THEY?

In an article of yesterday's *Commercial* we were really startled at a caption in its columns entitled *The Real state of the Case*. We at once drew a vivid picture of a death-bed confession and supposed the *Commercial* was *in extremis*. The idea of anything in its columns being "*Real*" could under no possibility we thought be chargeable to anything but deep remorse under the weight of some great fear. But we read the remarks through and discern a little of the ingenuity that usually accompanies insanity, but as a rule not one word of explanation, argument or proof from beginning to end.

The article tells us that the best way to reduce local taxation is through economy and honesty. This is a matter of information it would be well for the citizens generally to know. Still, however, as it has been the prevalent opinion for five thousand years that economy and honesty will prevent gross expenditures we hardly looked for this to be one of the assertions in "*the real state of the case.*" It goes on to aver, however, that to have this there must be a change of men. Now this is the old song. We are willing to concede much if the *Commercial* will only give us the opportunity. We say then—very well! Now tell us what men to change. That sheet will not give us the knowledge it possesses that we may act understandingly. Who are the men on our ticket under whose control taxation has increased from year to year. If they can be named we will not endorse them. But the *Commercial* says there must be "a change in the managers of affairs." Very well—let us know who we are to strike out *and who put in. That* is an important point. To merely change *managers* would be rather foolish unless we know who to change, and to whom we are to change. It may be modesty on the part of the *Commercial* that forbids it to tell the community who at least is *one* of these inestimable men of virtue, purity and honesty, that it would name as a manager. But modesty on the part of that sheet at this moment is really out of place. It commence to be nothing for the good of the people. Modesty should therefore be laid aside, and if it thinks it can name a really *good*, honest man about the *Commercial* office as a manager, and who would gladly assume the responsibility, why not let us have his name. But it will require more than one, unless indeed the *Commercial* has a man that unites so much wisdom with so much integrity that, unassisted and alone, he can do all that will be required. We hardly suppose this to be the case, yet we do not *know*, and urgently ask for information. Now for fear the *Commercial* may be so suddenly overpowered with diffidence and fly away from its "Real state of the case," we will say just here that we do not want for an answer, that it proposes *the people* as managers. We know that sheet's ingenuity and backed as it would be by its diffidence we shall endeavor to prevent any such reply. The *Commercial* desires a change "in the management of affairs." Another sentence settles this matter. "In other words *those* whose jobs and special legislation have created the wrong, *have put up* a ticket which they wish the taxpayers to support and elect! *They* do not present even now men." Now the men who put up the ticket and not the people are the managers who are to be changed. We have always denied the ticket was put up. But we quote the *Commercial* *verbatim* once more. "On the other hand, a Reform ticket has been *put up*." These quotations are sufficient for that sheet to thoroughly understand that we fully appreciate the word *managers*, and that when it asserts the managers must be changed we want no flying off the track, but ask who we are to strike out, and what is of vastly more importance, the names of those we *are to put in their places*.

Outside of this one position, that the managers must be changed, there is not one intelligent proposition. There is the usual charges against the honesty of our candidates as though by such weak and flimsy choteaux, the *Commercial* hopes to ruin the character of men who were known and honored for their integrity before that sheet had a name at all. We reply to this whole supposition, (we apologize to the word for considering it with such nonsense as is presented in that article) by again demanding of the *Commercial* if it has anything to say to come out in the sunlight and give it to us.

On our Legislative ticket (the ticket it most resembles) are, Anderson, Humphreys, Robb, Taylor, Kerr, White, and Warner. To which of these men does it allude when it charges the nominees with dishonesty. We have no hesitation in saying that WALTON is a man totally unfitted to go to the legislature. That he advocated measures of extravagance when all our members voted against it. That he is almost the sole cause of moving many men to vote for that notorious railroad swindle, against their better judgment. That he is not a reformer in any sense of the word, and that if the rumor is true, that he has asserted he would spend ten thousand dollars to be elected, it is very grave ground of suspicion against him. We do not know that it is true, hope it is not, but if it be, then Walton should not go back, because he is essentially corrupt and does not mean to spend ten thousand dollars for the sake of one thousand.

But while we speak plainly our opinion in this respect, can we not urge on the *Commercial* to have some of the little bravery of truth and honesty about it. Answer our questions. It confesses the Reform ticket was *"put up."* Who put it up? What managers does it desire us to strike off? Give us the names of those it wants to put on. It need not be afraid it will be laughed at. We are inclined to think *we* could guess right the first time, one name that would dearly love to read itself as one of the managers, and should that game happen to be mentioned, we promise to keep our own face straight, and try to keep others from laughing. Who are the *new* managers to be?

ALSATIA AND LORRAINE.

A friend has sent us the following, translated from the *Messager Franco Americain*, of New York:

Strasbourg is invested! Nancy is occupied! They no longer speak of the treaties of 1815. They are not even satisfied now with the treaty of Westphalia! Their papers say this: Alsatia to the Grand Duke of Baden who becomes a King, and Lorraine to the Bavarian King, with the German Emperor for his feudal Lord.

Therefore, we, the Alsatians and Lorrains, who have remained true French, when the whole of exhausted France bent their foreheads before the coalition, we are conquered.

Barberous, wore his sceptre out when he tried to subjugate us. He could succeed only through a compromise acknowledging our free cities under the name of imperial cities and granting them franchises such as in Obernai no nobleman could be a member of the Municipal Council. We, it was, who amongst the first, burghers or peasants, rung the alarm bells against feudal Germany, tore the castles from their summits and destroyed the Rhenish vultures!

It was we who gave ourselves to France! It was we who most passionately acclaimed the French revolution!

It was we who gave to the world Kleber, Bellerman, Westerman, Loban, Iordy, Ney, Rapp, and so many others!

It was from our soil that the grand song of France, *La Marseillaise*, sprung up!

It is we who supply one-fourth of the army!

It is we * * * and we should become a mere annex of that place of ill fame, that is called Baden? Pie!!

I do not know if the country can be cowardly enough to abandon us, I do not know if driven to madness by fear, the higher classes will make a shameful peace at such a price, but I know that whoever he may be, who will give back to me the country of my fathers and brothers, provided he be not one of the Bonapartes who have lost it, he will find an ally in me. And if there is not such an one, well! I warn our conquerers that it is a new Poland that they stick to their body's side!

Let them not forget one thing; we are a border people; our race is one of fiery soldiers; bulls in the field, bears in the forest, wolves in the mountains. There is in each family a legend of heroism which, if not known in history, is known in their village. In my own family, seventeen died for France on the battlefields from the days of Fontenoy to the combat of Sacile.

They to keep Alsatia and Lorraine? Chance made them drunk! We to become Badenese!! Now burst in laughter *Cirrassiers* or foot *Chasseurs*, ye from the Lower Rhine, or ye from the Meurthe, who after a few glasses of white wine, relate, ready to split their sides, the famous tale of the seven Badenese couch their lances against the winds roaring in the fir trees.

But, My Lord, you who rent your Hell to Mr. Benazet, did you ever ask yourself what would be Alsatia incorporated in your dominions? Even supposing that the rich, patriotic *Bourgeoisie* would consent to save their manufactories at such a price, you surely have never cast a glance at that frightful population that swarms in the workshops? After these do you know all those that derive their living from our forests and mountains? The smugglers that travel fifty miles a day with mule loads? Our poachers, who for fun send their bullet in the head of a cock two hundred yards distant? Our woodsmen, our schlitters, men with a stomach of iron, with iron muscles, who remain two days without a drink, live in the open air, eat meat once a year and never lie down in a bed except to die at the age of ninety?

Life would no longer be life for you or yours, you would need to watch over you the famous one eyed tall spoken of in Fourrier—and yet then????

To take Alsace and Lorraine!!!

Come, old France, foolish mother ever adored, answer them that they lie, and that even in agony thou would not yet give up the youngest two but most courageous of thy daughters.

EDWARD SIEBECKER.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Capt. Geo. W. Riley Interviewed—Improvement of Ohio River Navigation, Completed, in Progress and Contemplated.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The U. S. Engineers' survey steamer Major Sanders (formerly named the Tideoute), having returned from Warsaw, was lying opposite Newport Barracks Sunday, and we paid her a visit, with a view to gleaning information from Colonel Wm. E. Merrill himself in reference to the improvements of navigation in the Ohio river that had already been made, that were in progress, and that were contemplated. Colonel Merrill, in charge of the department of Ohio river improvements, was not on board, but instead we were favored with the observations of Captain George W. Rowley, commander of the steamer, who is also President of the Pilots' Association at Pittsburgh, and is one of the oldest and most competent pilots on the river. We will give the result of an hour's interview, briefly as we can:

The Major Sanders is a long, low rakish (we came near saying piratical) looking craft, which runs the stars and stripes up her jackstaff at sunrise every day, and lowers them at sundown, in accordance with army regulations. She is owned by the Government. Formerly her name was "Tideoute," but when Colonel Wm. E. Merrill, United States Engineer, took command of the department, vice Colonel W. Milnor Roberts, he had the name of the steamer changed to "Major Sanders," out of respect to the memory of the man of that name and title, who is now dead, and who was the first United States Engineer that undertook to improve the navigation of the Ohio river. His operations to that end extended from 1836 to 1844, but the extent of the improvements made by him, while they were considered great at the time, and were great, are of little use now, and not to be compared with those which we will here chronicle.

We fully understand the whole matter, it will be necessary first to recapitulate briefly some things that were done last year. The previous Congress had appropriated the usual meagre sum for the improvement of the river, and last year Colonel Merrill commenced many projects, some of which are yet incomplete, but will be, no doubt, with two exceptions, by the time specified in the contract.

The first point that engaged the attention of Col. Merrill (*we say first* because it is the first point operated on nearest to Pittsburgh, and we propose to commence at the head and come down the river) was White's Riffle, where there had already been a dam, constructed by Mr. Sanders. This dam was made four feet higher. Then the point of Rogs Bar was dredged off so as to make the channel suitable for towing, by widening it 120 feet. An additional depth of two feet was given to the channel.

The left hand channel at Logstown was shut up by a wing dam from the left shore down to the head of the middle bar. This made a splendid towboat channel between the main middle bar and a little bar to the right, but the main channel for steamers is to the right of all these bars. An additional depth of 2 feet water was attained here.

At Beaver shoals the channel was straightened by dredging, and a dam was thrown in from the left hand shore at the head of the bar to close up the old channel. The depth gained was two feet.

At Twin Island a dam had been commenced by Major Sanders. This dam was completed, and connected the island with the Virginia shore. This gave an additional depth of fifteen inches, but the work did not stop here. Another dam was thrown in from the foot of Upper Twin Island across the old channel, by Col. Roberts. The channel will be dredged by order of Col. Merrill, and five inches more water will be obtained.

At Wheeling Island a dam was constructed about the middle of the island square across the river, which raised the water on the Wheeling marks fifteen inches.

At Capitini there is a dam from the Virginia shore to the island, which was increased a foot in height at the foot of the island, but it will be dredged to two feet.

At Fish creek a dam had been commenced by Major Sanders to connect the Virginia shore with the island. This dam was completed and gave an additional 2½ feet depth of water.

At Collins' bar a wing dam was constructed from the Virginia shore, confining the water within a space of 800 feet, which produced an additional two feet of water, as well as two feet at Sheets' bar.

At Sheets' Riffle a wing dam was constructed that, in connection with the one at Collins' bar, gave two feet more.

At Petticoat Riffle the dam was built up from the Virginia shore, so as to give two feet more water.

At Muskingum Island the island was connected with the Virginia shore by a dam, so that boats never think of trouble there now. Two feet more water gained.

Blennerhasset was formerly one of the worst places in the Ohio river, but now at the head of the island the water is shut off by a dam from the Virginia shore, and a semi-circular wing dam 1,200 feet in length has been constructed at the foot of the island from the shore to the shore. Also a dam connecting the island with the mainland. The result of this engineering was to give two and a half feet more water at the dreaded place. The effect was marked. It backed the water up to the pool at Parkersburg four feet, and work was discontinued on the sill for the slack-water improvement. They thought the river was rising! Another effect is that Newbury, below, is now worse than Blennerhassett; and boats loaded to the water at that point have trouble at Newbury, which often leads pilots to remark that "Newbury is filling up!"

At Bellville an extension of 500 feet has been made to the dam constructed by Major Sanders in 1844. This gives an additional foot of water.

The point nearest to Cincinnati, and above here, that has been improved under last year's contract, is Buffington—to this day the worst place between here and Wheeling. Here a dam 1,300 feet long was constructed at the head of the island, and also a wing dam 1,500 feet long. This gives fifteen inches additional depth of water, but there is yet a great waste of water that will be saved by increasing the hight of the wing dam. This improvement will be made next year as well as several others, for which the contracts are now out, or proposals asked for, and the money is already appropriated.

Beginning at Pittsburgh, again, the first point to which Col. Merrill will direct his attention with the $50,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress will be Brunot, where the left channel will be closed by a dam from the left shore to the island down near the mouth of Chartier's creek, two-thirds of the way down the island. This will increase the depth of the channel two feet. Captain Rowley thinks it would be better and more economical to close the right hand channel, and remove the rocks in the other, which would give the depth in the left that there was twenty years ago, when, he says the water was as good there as between Cincinnati and Louisville to-day. But a controversy arose about the matter, and the other side had certain manufacturing interests to back them, so it was concluded to close the left instead of the right hand channel. The contracts for the work we believe, are let, and the stone quarried. Of this, however, our recollection is not clear.

The contracts given out last year were for the improvement of points between Buffington and Pittsburgh. The $50,000 appropriated at the last session of Congress will all be expended on Brunot, and in dredging between Wheeling and Pittsburgh. It must not be supposed, however, that Col. Merrill has no money to prosecute the work at other points. The appropriation of last year is not all expended.

At Marietta Island a dam is under contract now, which is to extend from the Ohio shore; but Marietta is deemed too important a place to be shut off from the river in this way, so that instead of constructing the dam from the Ohio shore, we believe it is the intention or Col. Merrill to start it on the Virginia shore. The contractor for building this dam is the same that is so rapidly constructing the dam at Rising Sun. He is under bond to complete both contracts by November 1st, but the controversy between the boatmen, who desire to leave the Virginia channel open, and the citizens of Marietta, who do not desire the formation of a bar opposite that city so that boats could not land there, is not settled. The changing of the dam from one side of the river may not make any difference to the contractor for building it, except that, unless he can evade it upon some technicality, his bond will be forfeited; but as the contract for quarrying the stone includes also its delivery upon the Ohio bank of the river, it will be a heavy additional expense to deliver it on the Virginia side. There will be eighteen inches more water at Marietta Island.

Below Cincinnati there are but three points being improved.

At Warsaw, a dam is already constructed from the Indiana shore over 900 feet out into the river, and under the contract it is to curve down the river 300 feet further. When completed, it will leave a channel space of 900 feet.

At Rising Sun, 350 feet of the contract is completed. The dam will project into the river sufficiently to leave a channel space of 800 feet, and then curve down 60 or 70 feet. Captain Rowley says this will restore Rising Sun bar to its appearance when he was piloting between Cincinnati and Louisville, in 1839, and Captain R. M. Wade was on several times a passenger with him! He believes that the taking of boulders from Rising Sun is the cause of the present difficulty there.

At Medoc the dam will be irregular in shape from the Kentucky shore, and will leave 800 feet channel space. The contractor for the construction of the dam is slower than any of the others between here and Louisville.

All the above unperformed contracts are to be completed by November 1st, and Colonel Merrill has notified sureties on the bonds of the contractors that he will hold them liable in case the contracts are not performed by that time.

Out of the next appropriation of Congress the following places will be improved: Twelve Pole, Guyandotte, Eight Mile and McCullom's riffle, and more work will be done at Buffington. Grassy Flats would be included in the above, but General Weitzel thinks that his improvements at the falls, when completed, will give three feet more water at the Flats. Should this theory prove incorrect, however, the improvement of the Flats will also be included in the next appropriation.

The people of the Ohio Valley, who are the most directly interested in the national work in which Colonel Merrill is engaged, will be glad to see the foregoing evidence that Colonel Merrill has the disposition, the energy and the engineering skill, to so equalize the distribution of water in the bed of the Ohio, that it may be navigated at all seasons of the year from its source to its mouth.

There are two men whom the War Department have certainly assigned to the right work—General Godfrey Weitzel and Col. Wm. E. Merrill.

And there is another man in the right place—Captain George W. Rowley.

AN unmitigated horror of expression rests upon the face of every ten-drinker in New York at the recent discovery of the various portions of a Chinaman's body in three or four packages of tea consigned to warehouses in that city. A clerk who opened one chest noticed that a faint mephitic smell crept out of it and soon pervaded the cellar of the building. Inserting his hand into the mass of tea he suddenly withdrew it with something sticky and slimy adhering to it. In frantic alarm he called for a light and was at once surrounded by a group of excited clerks and salesmen. The top of the chest was split off, and there, green and ghastly in the lamplight, gleamed the mouldy head of a Chinaman, snugly buried in a slippery heap of rotten tea-leaves. The features were eaten up by decay, and the once coppery complexion of the Chinaman was green and damp. The odor exhaled from the tea was more terribly pestilential than the stench of an old grave, and, to the excited fancy of the horrified lookers-on, dim phosphoric flickerings seemed to play about the sodden features of this ghastly head. Every one rushed from the place and a policeman was sent for. After a careful process of deodorization, the battered head was removed and a Coroner summoned to hold an inquest on this horrible treasure-trove. In another store, and in another chest, a decomposed human trunk was found, and in a third chest in a third store were two arms and two legs. It is said that a Celestial was murdered and packed off in this manner. The *Star* says three different Coroners who were called are fighting over the *disjecta membra*, each claiming for each part the fee allowed for an entire body.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.
FAIR AT IRON CITY PARK.
ALL PERSONS GOING TO THE FAIR
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JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.
FOR COLD, SPARKLING
SODA WATER. SODA WATER.
SODA WATER. SODA WATER.
SODA WATER. SODA WATER.
At JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

A TAINTED ATMOSPHERE.

Malarious fevers are most prevalent in the fall. Heavy and unwholesome exhalations then arise from the earth, and the great disparity between the temperature of day and night predisposes the system, enfeebled by the summer heats, to epidemic diseases. The secretive organs, the liver especially, are apt, at this period of the year, to become inert and sluggish, and all the bodily powers require renovation. The best, indeed the only protection against the morbid influences of the season is a wholesome medicated stimulant. Pre-eminent among the restoratives of this class, and indeed foremost among the remedial and preventive medicines of modern times, stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its reputation is co-extensive with the Western Hemisphere; it has been a standard article for twenty years; its sales (as may be ascertained by the revenue returns) are far larger than those of any other proprietary preparation on this continent; and the testimony in its favor embraces letters of approval from the most distinguished members of all the learned professions and from well known residents of almost every city in the Union. These are its credentials. To state what it is doing to prevent and assuage the sufferings of the human family would require more space than can be given to the subject here. The dyspeptic, the bilious, the nervous, the weak and emaciated, the despondent, the broken down, find in its renovating and regulating properties a sure and immediate means of relief. It is a pure vegetable specific, at once safe and potent, and for which the whole materia medica affords no substitute.

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A LARGE STOCK OF
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Crapes, Velvets and Satins.
ALL KINDS OF
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,
Skirts, Shirts, Shirt Fronts,
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AT VERY LOW PRICES.
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Manufacturers of
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WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.
We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:
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7th. A slight motion of the shaker chamges the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and equality of heat.
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Parties who are builders, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
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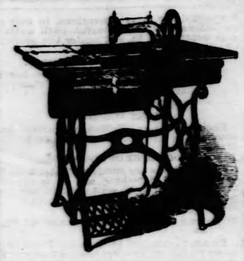
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It is a well-known fact that the Singer Company has not had recourse to conveyance running from house to house to sell their machines, nor has it made anything like the efforts made by other Companies to effect that end.

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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, September 14.

Money a little more active but not on call. Foreign exchange dull and leading bankers ask 9½@9⅝. Gentlen banks selling at 9⅝@9¾. Almost none in money to-day, enough at London and continental points to prevent there enable Canadian banks to draw freely and make high rates of interest by lending gold on time here at premium and in turn to lend their currency on time legal interest and in some cases a commission. These operations tend to keep up exchange and check the outflow of specie. Sight bills 10¼@10⅜ and Cable transfers 10⅛@10⅜.

Gold firm and late in the day closed at 14⅛@14⅜. The sudden change from peace to war in the course of two days has given a new impetus to the movement of the increased strength of the latter.

The Government sold a million at 14 16-32@14 9-16. The bids amounted to five and a half millions. Receiving notes 3 3-4 and 7 per cent. Borrowing rates 5 and 7.

Government bonds steady; coupons of 1881, 114@ 114½; new, 1867, 112½@113; 1868, 112½@112¾; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; 5-20s, 109@109¼; Currencies, 109@110. Central Pacific, 90; Union 85½.

State securities dull; Tennessees, 69½; old Tennessees, 68½; old North Carolinas, 42; new, 35; Stocks dull but steady; Pacific Mail and New York Central higher; Erie, Reading and Rock Island unchanged under a speculative demand.

Cotton, 16¾; Consolidated, 16¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾@34¾; Quicksilver, 36; Preferred, 75; Canton, 54½; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, 64½; American, 59½; United States, 23½; Merchants' Union, 24; Mariposa, 12; Preferred, 31½; Boston, 104; Erie, 19½; preferred, 47; Reading, 98½; C. C. 102½; I. C. 120½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Toledo, 96; Wabash, 49; Illinois, 132; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 103½; N. Penn. 69½; do preferred, 86; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Miss. 31½; C. C. & I. C. 79; Del. Lack. & West. 140; Hartford & Erie, 8; St. Joseph preferred, 34.

Treasury balances: gold, $94,669,286; currency, $10,256,227.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	14⅛	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	108⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	11	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	108⅝
U. S. 5-20 1862	11	5-20 July, 1865	108⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	11¼	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 5-20 1865	11	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 5-20 1867	11⅜	Cen. Pacific	11¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870.

Business generally is rather dull, though it has been a good deal worse this summer, and it might be considerably better and there be nothing to brag of. The fact that the city is full of country people has not improved trade, nor is it to be expected, as they come to attend the fair and not to business; possibly the dry goods and variety stores may be benefitted somewhat, but the flour, grain and produce houses to hardly up to what it was last year, and the wholesale trade would have been better if it had been for the fair.

ASHES—Continue to arrive pretty freely and the market is a little steadier though there are rather dull sales in a regular way for pearls, per bbl, for fair to prime, and pots above the outside quotation, but very low.

ALMEDS—Common coda ash, 6; refined, 6½; pearl, 6½; Potts 7½.

BEANS—Dull and quiet and unchanged; in the absence of sales may be quoted at $2@2 25 per bu.

BUTTER—Is steady but without quotable change; lots of prime to choice at 24@28 and common to medium at 20@23.

CHEESE—Is very active and firm; sales of Western Reserve at 16½@17; New York factory and Ohio factory and Mid. at 16@16½; for Ohio factory and Mid. 15½@16.

CANDLES—Dull; 12 kinds per bunch, the outside figure for sixes.

CORN—Is in active request from

CANNED OIL—Is steady in prices though unchanged; we continue to quote 27@27½ for standard, and 30@32 for choice to prime, and 35@40 for extra; some of the sales are at these extremes of the range in kind.

CHEESE—Is in good demand at 9@9½ per lb.

COAL—Is in fair request for steam, engine and family purposes at 6@6½ per bushel.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unchanged; the sales reported are small lots for immediate supply and trade.

COTTON—Is in active request from

DRIED FRUITS—Remain very light and unchanged; we continue to quote

FEATHERS—Are in fair demand; we quote

FISH—Is in good request and firm at former quotations; we quote

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged; demand fair and trade good. We quote for the various grades as follows: Superfine, $4 50@4 75; extra, $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@6 50; fancy, $6 75@7 50; Minnesota extra, $5 50@6 50; Minnesota family, $6 50@7 50; Minnesota patent, $7 50@8 50; Ohio extra, $5 50@6 50; Ohio family, $6 50@7 50; Ohio patent, $7 50@8 50; Indiana extra, $5 50@6 50; Indiana family, $6 50@7 50; Indiana patent, $7 50@8 50; Illinois extra, $5 50@6 50; Illinois family, $6 50@7 50; Illinois patent, $7 50@8 50; Iowa extra, $5 50@6 50; Iowa family, $6 50@7 50; Iowa patent, $7 50@8 50; Missouri extra, $5 50@6 50; Missouri family, $6 50@7 50; Missouri patent, $7 50@8 50; Kansas extra, $5 50@6 50; Kansas family, $6 50@7 50; Kansas patent, $7 50@8 50; Rye flour, $5 50@6 50; Buckwheat flour, $3 50@4 50; Graham flour, $5 50@6 50; Corn meal, $3 50@4 50.

FRUIT—Is in fair request from

GRAIN—Is in active request from

HAY—Is in fair request from

HOPS—Are in fair request from

LARD—Is in fair request from

LEATHER—Is in fair request from

MOLASSES—Is in fair request from

NAILS—Are in fair request from

OILS—Are in fair request from

PROVISIONS—Are in fair request from

SALT—Is in fair request from

SEEDS—Are in fair request from

SPICES—Are in fair request from

STARCH—Is in fair request from

SUGAR—Is in fair request from

TOBACCO—Is in fair request from

WHISKEY—Is in fair request from

WOOL—Is in fair request from

WOODENWARE—Is in fair request from

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 13, 1870.

The oil market was exceeding quiet to-day, the volume of business having been unusually light, and so far as we could learn, there were but very few new features worthy of special notice. In the afternoon the feeling, particularly in regard to crude, was reported a shade stronger, with buyers and no seller at yesterday's quotations, but, as already intimated, there was little or nothing done, and the market was almost entirely devoid of that life and buoyancy which operators desire to see manifested. The exports of refined east continue large, averaging over 3,000 to 3,500 bbls per day, but notwithstanding this it is said that there is no accumulation in the east; that stocks are not larger than usual, and from this it is safe to infer that it is being shipped about as fast as it is received. And, by the way, this is a good omen, indicating, as it does, a healthy market, and it is well-known that there has been little or no speculating by the refiners, as compared with last year, and the result is that we made and shipped more oil; and our refineries have been kept steadily in operation, and our refiners are in better condition, pecuniarily and every other way. There has been an absence of anything like "rings" and "corners;" manufacturers have not attempted to take advantage of each other, and manipulation, which was very common last year, has been almost unheard of this year. In other words, legitimate business has been strictly adhered to, and speculation just as studiously avoided.

CRUDE.

Sale 1,000 bbls (40 to 42) September at 9¾; 500 (40 to 42) at 9¾; and last evening there was a seller all the year at 9¾, considered about 1c below the market. Seller all year quoted at 9¾ and this afternoon seller September at 9¾ @9¾.

REFINED.

Market dull, though without quotable change. Sale 1,000 bbls (42 to 44) at 20¾@21; September last half at 20½; October 20¼@20⅝; and October to December 20¼. No sales, at least none reported.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

P A Bates 300, account O C & A R; B L Goodwin 150, account J A Barker; Rock Bro 75, O L Goldrick; Imperial Oil Co 100, account O S Goldrick; Peerless Oil Works 1,000, B S Duncan; Fisher Bro 160, account L W Young.

Total.....3,684 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton quiet and a shade easier; sales of 139 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 28,207 bbls; market 5@10c better and more active; sales of 15,400 bbls at $4,75 for superfine western State; $5,00@5,10 for white wheat western extra; $5,10@5,20 for extra Ohio; $5,25@ 5,60 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour a shade easier; sales of 300 bbls at $4,15@4,75. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey decidedly lower; sales of 180 bbls at 92@95c. Wheat—receipts 122,100 bus; market 2@3c better and more doing for export; sales of 30,000 bus at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring; $1,34 for new do; $1,32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,36 for No. 1 do; $1,36 for old No. 2 winter; $1,40 for new do; $1,42@1,43 for winter red and amber western; $1,50 for amber Ohio; $1,55 for white Virginia. Rye dull; sales of 1,000 bus at 90c for western. Barley quiet and lower; sales of 6,000 bus Canada West at $1,40 cubic of 2,000 bus State at $1,15. Oats—receipts 82,000 bus; market a shade easier; sales active; sales of 60,000 bus at 62@63c for mixed western, 66@64c for high mixed, nearly yellow, and 63½c for white western. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $6@8 for country mess; $8@9 for extra do; $9@10 for repacked Chicago mess; $10@12 for extra do; $12@14 for extra Chicago and Milwaukee. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of 200 pkgs at 8½@9c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 6½c for pickled shoulders; 9½c for smoked hams; 7½c for smoked shoulders. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 15@20c for Ohio; 20@25c for Illinois; 25@30c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 9@12½c for Ohio; 13@14c for State. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 20@20½c for refined; 19½c for crude. Tallow dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Whiskey dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at 92@95c. Wheat—receipts 122,100 bus; market 2@3c better and more doing for export; sales of 30,000 bus at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring; $1,34 for new do; $1,32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,36 for No. 1 do; $1,36 for old No. 2 winter; $1,40 for new do; $1,42@1,43 for winter red and amber western; $1,50 for amber Ohio; $1,55 for white Virginia. Rye dull; sales of 1,000 bus at 90c for western. Barley quiet and lower; sales of 6,000 bus Canada West at $1,40 cubic of 2,000 bus State at $1,15. Oats—receipts 82,000 bus; market a shade easier; sales active; sales of 60,000 bus at 62@63c for mixed western, 66@64c for high mixed, nearly yellow, and 63½c for white western. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $6@8 for country mess; $8@9 for extra do; $9@10 for repacked Chicago mess; $10@12 for extra do; $12@14 for extra Chicago and Milwaukee. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of 200 pkgs at 8½@9c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 6½c for pickled shoulders; 9½c for smoked hams; 7½c for smoked shoulders. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 15@20c for Ohio; 20@25c for Illinois; 25@30c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 9@12½c for Ohio; 13@14c for State. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 20@20½c for refined; 19½c for crude. Tallow dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Whiskey dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at 92@95c.

Gold firm and late in the day closed at 14⅛@14⅜. The sudden change from peace to war in the course of two days has given a new impetus to the movement of the increased strength of the latter.

The Government sold a million at 14 16-32@14 9-16. The bids amounted to five and a half millions. Receiving notes 3 3-4 and 7 per cent. Borrowing rates 5 and 7.

Government bonds steady; coupons of 1881, 114@ 114½; new, 1867, 112½@113; 1868, 112½@112¾; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; 5-20s, 109@109¼; Currencies, 109@110. Central Pacific, 90; Union 85½.

State securities dull; Tennessees, 69½; old Tennessees, 68½; old North Carolinas, 42; new, 35; Stocks dull but steady; Pacific Mail and New York Central higher; Erie, Reading and Rock Island unchanged under a speculative demand.

Cotton, 16¾; Consolidated, 16¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾@34¾; Quicksilver, 36; Preferred, 75; Canton, 54½; Adams Express, 68; Wells Fargo, 64½; American, 59½; United States, 23½; Merchants' Union, 24; Mariposa, 12; Preferred, 31½; Boston, 104; Erie, 19½; preferred, 47; Reading, 98½; C. C. 102½; I. C. 120½; Pittsburgh, 89½; Toledo, 96; Wabash, 49; Illinois, 132; Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; New Jersey Central, 103½; N. Penn. 69½; do preferred, 86; Chicago & Alton, 112½; do preferred, 118; Ohio & Miss. 31½; C. C. & I. C. 79; Del. Lack. & West. 140; Hartford & Erie, 8; St. Joseph preferred, 34.

Treasury balances: gold, $94,669,286; currency, $10,256,227.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	14⅛	5-20 Jan. & July, 1865	108⅝
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U. S. 5-20 1862	11	5-20 July, 1865	108⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	11¼	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 5-20 1865	11	C. P. R. R.	97
U. S. 5-20 1867	11⅜	Cen. Pacific	11¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 14, 1870.

Business generally is rather dull, though it has been a good deal worse this summer, and it might be considerably better and there be nothing to brag of. The fact that the city is full of country people has not improved trade, nor is it to be expected, as they come to attend the fair and not to business; possibly the dry goods and variety stores may be benefitted somewhat, but the flour, grain and produce houses to hardly up to what it was last year, and the wholesale trade would have been better if it had been for the fair.

ASHES—Continue to arrive pretty freely and the market is a little steadier though there are rather dull sales in a regular way for pearls, per bbl, for fair to prime, and pots above the outside quotation, but very low.

ALMEDS—Common coda ash, 6; refined, 6½; pearl, 6½; Potts 7½.

BEANS—Dull at $2@2 25 per bu.

BUTTER—Is steady but without quotable change; lots of prime to choice at 24@28 and common to medium at 20@23.

CHEESE—Is very active and firm; sales of Western Reserve at 16½@17; New York factory and Ohio factory and Mid. at 16@16½; for Ohio factory and Mid. 15½@16.

CANDLES—Dull; 12 kinds per bunch, the outside figure for sixes.

CANNED OIL—Is in active request from

COAL OIL—Is steady in prices though unchanged; we continue to quote 27@27½ for standard, and 30@32 for choice to prime. Very little demand, as the season is now at an end.

CHEESE—Is in good demand at 9@9½ per lb.

COAL—Is in fair request for steam, engine and family purposes at 6@6½ per bushel.

COFFEE—Is quiet and unchanged; the sales reported are small lots for immediate supply and trade.

COTTON—Is in active request from

DRIED FRUITS—Remain very light and unchanged; we continue to quote

FEATHERS—Are in good demand; we quote

FISH—Is in good request and firm at former quotations; we quote

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged; demand fair and trade good. We quote for the various grades as follows: Superfine, $4 50@4 75; extra, $4 75@5 25; family, $5 50@6 50; fancy, $6 75@7 50; Minnesota extra, $5 50@6 50; Minnesota family, $6 50@7 50; Minnesota patent, $7 50@8 50; Ohio extra, $5 50@6 50; Ohio family, $6 50@7 50; Ohio patent, $7 50@8 50; Indiana extra, $5 50@6 50; Indiana family, $6 50@7 50; Indiana patent, $7 50@8 50; Illinois extra, $5 50@6 50; Illinois family, $6 50@7 50; Illinois patent, $7 50@8 50; Iowa extra, $5 50@6 50; Iowa family, $6 50@7 50; Iowa patent, $7 50@8 50; Missouri extra, $5 50@6 50; Missouri family, $6 50@7 50; Missouri patent, $7 50@8 50; Kansas extra, $5 50@6 50; Kansas family, $6 50@7 50; Kansas patent, $7 50@8 50; Rye flour, $5 50@6 50; Buckwheat flour, $3 50@4 50; Graham flour, $5 50@6 50; Corn meal, $3 50@4 50.

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HOPS—Are in fair request from

LARD—Is in fair request from

LEATHER—Is in fair request from

MOLASSES—Is in fair request from

NAILS—Are in fair request from

OILS—Are in fair request from

PROVISIONS—Are in fair request from

SALT—Is in fair request from

SEEDS—Are in fair request from

SPICES—Are in fair request from

STARCH—Is in fair request from

SUGAR—Is in fair request from

TOBACCO—Is in fair request from

WHISKEY—Is in fair request from

WOOL—Is in fair request from

WOODENWARE—Is in fair request from

29 Sugar Cured Hams 25. Leaf Lard 16½, in tierces and 17½ in buckets. Mess pork $20, and clear and mess, Dried beef 24.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 8½@9.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,60@1,65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is being sold at all kinds of prices from $5,25@5,75 per bushel. Clover seed is inquired for, but no price is established as yet, further reports are that the yield will be unusually large this year. Flaxseed is still quoted at $2,15@2,20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, September 13, 1870.

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REFINED.

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RECEIPTS CRUDE.

P A Bates 300, account O C & A R; B L Goodwin 150, account J A Barker; Rock Bro 75, O L Goldrick; Imperial Oil Works 1,000, B S Duncan; Fisher Bro 160, account L W Young.

Total.....3,684 bbls

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Cotton quiet and a shade easier; sales of 139 bales at 19¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 28,207 bbls; market 5@10c better and more active; sales of 15,400 bbls at $4,75 for superfine western State; $5,00@5,10 for white wheat western extra; $5,10@5,20 for extra Ohio; $5,25@ 5,60 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour a shade easier; sales of 300 bbls at $4,15@4,75. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey decidedly lower; sales of 180 bbls at 92@95c. Wheat—receipts 122,100 bus; market 2@3c better and more doing for export; sales of 30,000 bus at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring; $1,34 for new do; $1,32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,36 for No. 1 do; $1,36 for old No. 2 winter; $1,40 for new do; $1,42@1,43 for winter red and amber western; $1,50 for amber Ohio; $1,55 for white Virginia. Rye dull; sales of 1,000 bus at 90c for western. Barley quiet and lower; sales of 6,000 bus Canada West at $1,40 cubic of 2,000 bus State at $1,15. Oats—receipts 82,000 bus; market a shade easier; sales active; sales of 60,000 bus at 62@63c for mixed western, 66@64c for high mixed, nearly yellow, and 63½c for white western. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $6@8 for country mess; $8@9 for extra do; $9@10 for repacked Chicago mess; $10@12 for extra do; $12@14 for extra Chicago and Milwaukee. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of 200 pkgs at 8½@9c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 6½c for pickled shoulders; 9½c for smoked hams; 7½c for smoked shoulders. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 15@20c for Ohio; 20@25c for Illinois; 25@30c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 9@12½c for Ohio; 13@14c for State. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 20@20½c for refined; 19½c for crude. Tallow dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Whiskey dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at 92@95c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Exchange unchanged. Flour firm. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Chicago spring cash and 1870 delivery, $1,25; No. 2 spring, $1,16 for new do; $1,12 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,36 for No. 1 do; $1,36 for old No. 2 winter; $1,40 for new do; $1,42@1,43 for winter red and amber western; $1,50 for amber Ohio; $1,55 for white Virginia. Rye heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 90c for western. Barley quiet and lower; sales of 6,000 bus Canada West at $1,40 cubic of 2,000 bus State at $1,15. Oats—receipts 82,000 bus; market a shade easier; sales active; sales of 60,000 bus at 62@63c for mixed western, 66@64c for high mixed, nearly yellow, and 63½c for white western. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $6@8 for country mess; $8@9 for extra do; $9@10 for repacked Chicago mess; $10@12 for extra do; $12@14 for extra Chicago and Milwaukee. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of 200 pkgs at 8½@9c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 6½c for pickled shoulders; 9½c for smoked hams; 7½c for smoked shoulders. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 15@20c for Ohio; 20@25c for Illinois; 25@30c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 9@12½c for Ohio; 13@14c for State. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 20@20½c for refined; 19½c for crude. Tallow dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Whiskey dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at 92@95c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at $4,75 for superfine western; $5,00@5,10 for white wheat western extra; $5,10@5,20 for extra Ohio; $5,25@ 5,60 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour a shade easier; sales of 300 bbls at $4,15@4,75. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey decidedly lower; sales of 180 bbls at 92@95c. Wheat—receipts 122,100 bus; market 2@3c better and more doing for export; sales of 30,000 bus at $1,30@1,31 for No. 2 spring; $1,34 for new do; $1,32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1,36 for No. 1 do; $1,36 for old No. 2 winter; $1,40 for new do; $1,42@1,43 for winter red and amber western; $1,50 for amber Ohio; $1,55 for white Virginia. Rye dull; sales of 1,000 bus at 90c for western. Barley quiet and lower; sales of 6,000 bus Canada West at $1,40 cubic of 2,000 bus State at $1,15. Oats—receipts 82,000 bus; market a shade easier; sales active; sales of 60,000 bus at 62@63c for mixed western, 66@64c for high mixed, nearly yellow, and 63½c for white western. Beef quiet and steady; sales of 300 bbls at $6@8 for country mess; $8@9 for extra do; $9@10 for repacked Chicago mess; $10@12 for extra do; $12@14 for extra Chicago and Milwaukee. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of 200 pkgs at 8½@9c for pickled hams; 6½@7c for pickled bellies; 6½c for pickled shoulders; 9½c for smoked hams; 7½c for smoked shoulders. Lard quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 bbls at 13½@13¾c for prime steam. Butter dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 15@20c for Ohio; 20@25c for Illinois; 25@30c for State. Cheese dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 pkgs at 9@12½c for Ohio; 13@14c for State. Petroleum dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at 20@20½c for refined; 19½c for crude. Tallow dull and heavy; sales of 30,000 lbs at 9½@9¾c. Whiskey dull and heavy; sales of 200 bbls at 92@95c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, 14.—Receipts 400 bbls. Cotton nothing in. Flour 25@50c higher; family $5,50@5,75. Wheat 10@12c higher; prime red $1,30@1,35; amber $1,40@1,45. Corn 2c higher; prime white 70@72c; mixed 68@70c. Oats 2c higher; prime 50@52c. Rye 5c higher; prime 90@95c. Barley 5c higher; prime $1,30@1,35. Provisions active and higher; mess pork $20,50@21. Lard 16@16½c. Bulk meats 12½@13c. Bacon 14@15c. Whiskey firm at 92c for western and 95c for Kentucky.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Market active and firmer for certain classes of staple goods. The demand for cotton goods was quite active to-day; Middle River brown sheetings ranged from 10c to 10½c; Boston 10c; Atlantic D 12c; Lonsdale 12½c; Utica 12½c; Wamsutta 13c; Pepperell 13½c; Lawrence 12c; Cabot 11½c; Indian Orchard 11½

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Last year the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold 67,096 machines more than the Weed Company sold.

Compare the Test of Merit.—During the year past the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold 67,096 machines more than the Wheeler & Wilson and Elliptic companies combined.

As the Mercer County Fair, September 12, 13 and 14, the American Button Hole Overseaming and Family Sewing Machine took the first premium, and the *Plain* American Family Sewing Machine took a first premium also.

Strangers visiting the city during the week of the Fair are invited to call and examine our large and well selected stock of *Choice Family Groceries*, which we are offering at the lowest cash prices. John A. Renshaw, corner Liberty and Ninth street.

Reunited Family.—William Foley, the boy who was so severely injured at the Union Depot a few day since, died yesterday morning of his injuries. The funeral will take place this morning from the residence of his parents No. 35 Grantham street, Allegheny.

Good Residence at Moneberg Station.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday (tomorrow) afternoon at three o'clock, Mrs. Bush's fine residence and five acres of tastefully improved ground, situate at Roseburg station, near Sewickley. Also, a vacant lot of two acres.

Returned.—Some months since John Mulherron, an unruly boy about fifteen years of age, was sent to the House of Refuge, and after remaining there some time was placed on the farm of Mr. M. M. Dick, near West Newton, from which place he ran away on the 9th inst. Yesterday he was arrested by officer Bush and taken back to the Refuge.

Serious Accident.—Mr. John White, pressman at the GAZETTE office, met with a serious accident yesterday morning while working one of the latest edition of the paper. He had stopped the press for the purpose of removing a piece of paper from one of the inking rollers, and while his left arm was in the machinery the press started and caught the forearm in the cog wheels, lacerating it terribly.

Sudden Death.—About twelve o'clock yesterday Mr. John Beggs, residing on Smithfield street, near Congress, was discovered in his bed chamber to lie down. He had been there but a short time, not over an hour, when his wife went to call him to dinner, and discovered that he was dead. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body when the jury rendered a verdict came to his death from congestion of the brain.

Personal.

Our highly esteemed friend H. J. Murdoch, Esq., one of the editors and proprietors of the *United Presbyterian*, has returned with his family from an extensive tour in the British Isles. All seem to be in excellent health and spirits.

Over excellent friend John G. Stephenson, Esq., of the firm of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., has returned from his European jaunt, and his numerous friends will be glad to learn is in the enjoyment of the best of health. Having called deliciously favored bi-valves of Carlingford Bay seem to have agreed with him remarkably well.

Out and In.

It has been but a few weeks since "Neely" Baron, who has an established reputation in this city for—well, almost anything—was released from the Workhouse, where he was confined for several weeks, and he is now in the lock-up again, awaiting a fair prospect of being provided with quarters in a more commodious building. Neely visited the Fair ground, more for the purpose, we presume, of enabling a raise than of viewing the objects of interest to be seen there, and while in the Eagle, of Birmingham, the pocket book, in which he succeeded so far as to get the pocket and the money, which he took with him. Mike detected him and caught hold of him. Neely attempted to get away, but the lady was too strong for him at the time. He finally broke from her and attempted to run, but as luck or bad luck would have it, Officer Ellis was on hand, and he, too, caught hold of Neely, and he is now in the lock-up, and will be detained there until after a hearing is had in the case, which will probably be to-day, as Mrs. Eagle will make information against him for larceny this morning. He managed to get rid of the money, and it is thought that he handed it to a confederate.

Highway Robbery.

Mayor Love and officer Worthington, of Steubenville, Ohio, arrived in this city yesterday morning in search of two men who were suspected of highway robbery. The Mayor had been in this city on Tuesday and when he returned home in the evening he was informed by his wife that two men had assaulted and robbed an old man, near his (the Mayor's) residence, on the road to Cross Creek village, and the Mayor obtained a description of the men and on reaching to the lock-up he found John Ryan, a resident of Steubenville, who had been robbed, and obtained an account of the affair from him. The description of the man led him to suspect Edward Ryan, and John Shiracle, and on making inquiry for them he was informed that they had taken the train for this city. They followed on the next train and soon after arriving in this city it was ascertained that the men had left the Weather-ford train and arrested, and a few hours afterward Graves was arrested. Officer Worthington, of Steubenville, was then placed in the lock-up, where they remained until twelve o'clock last night, when Mayor Love and officer Worthington started with them for Steubenville.

Oil Matters.

Since the striking of the Walker well on the Armstrong territory, near Brady's Bend, confidence in the territory has not only been restored but it has actually been pronounced by experienced operators equal to any yet developed. The immediate demand for desirable territory has caused holders to ask exorbitant prices both for leases and fee. Before the demand became so great a gentleman secured thirty-two acres in five simple, pronounced by competent judges to be equal to that on which the Walker and Armstrong wells are on, and to develope which he is desirous to associate with himself a capital of from \$50,000 to \$75,000, which includes the purchase of the property and the putting down of the first well on the tract. Full particulars in regard to the matter can be obtained by calling on Croft and Phillips, opposite the post office. They have seen the territory, and where the subscription books are now open. This is no munchausen scheme, but a square operation which bears upon its face the impress of honesty, and the best of leases have already been taken, therefore those desiring to invest should call soon.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. Collins, the great Irish comedian, is as much a favorite here as ever. It is many years since Mr. Collins first appeared before a Pittsburgh audience, and since then many changes have taken place, but Collins as a delineator of Irish character is as popular to-day as he was in his youthful days. His remarkable vocal powers aid him wonderfully, and beside them there is a carelessness about his manner peculiarly adapted for the part he personates. To-night will be a benefit, more for the purpose, we presume, of enabling a raise than of viewing the objects of interest to be seen there, and while in the Eagle, of Birmingham, the pocket book, in which he succeeded so far as to get the pocket and the money, which he took with him. Mike detected him and caught hold of him. Neely attempted to get away, but the lady was too strong for him at the time. He finally broke from her and attempted to run, but as luck or bad luck would have it, Officer Ellis was on hand, and he, too, caught hold of Neely, and he is now in the lock-up, and will be detained there until after a hearing is had in the case, which will probably be to-day, as Mrs. Eagle will make information against him for larceny this morning. He managed to get rid of the money, and it is thought that he handed it to a confederate.

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ACADEMY.—The Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. Harry Leighton, bids fair to be one of the leading places of amusement in the city. The entertainments are of such a character as to command the attention of the most seekers. There is always something new and a variety of it, yet there is nothing to offend the most fastidious or to cause a blush to mantle the cheek of the most modest. The company is the best combination of talent in its line ever organized in this city, and no doubt it may be the case that other managers can produce a better one. The Pink burlesque troupe continue to amuse the patrons of the establishment with "Bad Dick," and the specialties are first class. Miss Agnes Sutherland, a charming vocalist, enlivens the audience with Scotch ballads. Harry Leighton, one of the best and most accomplished delineators of negro character on the stage, are of themselves a show, and Harry Tooly, the comedian, is as enjoyable as ever. Then there is the boneless man, and a host of other attractions, all of which should be seen and heard to be fully appreciated.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—The company at the Varieties this week is beyond doubt the best that has been there, and Mr. Fred. Atmore, the manager continues to add new attractions every week so that the entertainments never become monotonous. The "four blondes" are the latest novelty, and they are drawing crowded houses.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

The Superintendency Question—A Compromise Arrangement—Probable Settlement of the Dispute.

The City Superintendency question, has unbeaued up that dignified and respectable body the Allegheny Board of School Control to a liveliness seldom, if ever, known in its history. From the time it was first broached in an innocent little resolution more than a year ago until the defeat sustained by the friends of the late Superintendent, Mr. Barr, it has been the theme of discussion and agitation. The contest has been very warm and it was conducted in a manner not always adverse to making any change at present from the existing method of managing school affairs since the first Superintendent, Mr. Hutchinson, took charge of the schools. With renewed activity they resumed the struggle, hardly before the meeting at which they had been defeated had ceased. The result has been an accession of strength, so much so that it is now said on authority that will not be questioned that a majority is opposed. The basis upon which this desirable condition can be obtained is said to be a compromise by which a committee is to be appointed to take charge of the schools. This committee it is proposed to form of three of the principals of the schools. It will be empowered with authority to examine all members, grant certificates, modify and control school discipline and study, and have the general charge of affairs as is regular for City Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Control. The school layof the Board of Control has,